Leave Faston on the WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY of star week at the hour of 7 o'clock is like morning, and proceed to Annapole Leave Annapoles at 2 o'clock is proceed to Baltimore, where she was a few or and a few or a arrive at 6 o'clock in the evening Leave Baltimore on the TUESDAS

and FRIDAY of every week at 7 & clock in the morning, and proceed h clock in the morning, and proceed a Annapolis; and leave Annapolis as his after 11 o'clock and proceed to be ton, arriving there at 6 o'clock intu-evening. But in proceeding on the routes and on the days above ment-oned she shall always on due noted or signals touch at Banning's Milk. Oxford, and Castle Haven, both gold and returning, and take upor kee

On the SUNDAY of every week she shall leave Baltimore at 8 o'clock, in the morning and proceed to As napolis; and, remaining there till ; return to Baltimore at & clock the same evening

On the MONDAY of every walk the shall leave Baltimore at half pa-5 o'clock in the morning and proceed to Chestertown, where she will arm to Chestertown, where she will arm at 12 o'clock, touching at Queenstom or at such place on Cousica Creek is may be hereafter appointed: Returning she will leave Chestertown at o'alock, and touching at the said intermediate place will arrive at Baltimos at halt past 7 o'clock the same ever

At each and every of the said paces, passengers, and, where practicacles, alive or inanimate, which ean be onveniently accommodated onboard, will be received.

The rates of passage money to be For every passenger from Easton, e

the Landings on Third Haven, a from Castle Haven to Baltimore, or the reverse For ditto from Easton, the said

Landings, or from Castle Haven to Annapolis, or the reverse

For ditto from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For ditto from Baltimore to

C. estertown or the intermediate place, or the reverse 1 8 For every horse or other beast equal size, from place to

place respectively, the same tare as for a passenger.

For every four wheel carriage from any of the said places on the Eastern Shore to any of the said places on the

Western Shore, or the reverse For every two wheel carriage from place to place as menti-oned in the last rule

For every four wheel carriags from Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse For every two wheel carriage,

from Annapolis to Battimore, or the reverse, For every passenger, horse or

gig, from Easton to Castle-Haven, or the reverse And for every four wheel car riage from or to Easton and Castle Haven,

For every passenger of colour from Easton or other place on the Eastern Shore to Bah timore, or the reverse

For Ditto from the Eistern Shore to Annapolis, or from; Annapolis to Baltimore, or the reverse

Articles of merchandize or other things which may conveni-ently be received and lades. on board are subject to the same charges as for freight for the like articles on board the packets.

the packets.

Por every sheep or hog or animal of the like size, carried,
from any one of the said
places to the other,

If more than six of each kind, the charge will be reduced in the discretion of the commander.

In the passages between Bakins and Annapolis; and between Bib more and Chester town, if any pass ger going in the boat shall slee reather the same day, the fare shall be distended but as for going or returning and not for both and not for both ...

Under no inducement shall be steam be employed than is nece for her ordinary voyages.
All baggage to be at the risk of

The fare for any meal not to me 50 cents, nor liquors to be charge heyand tavern rates Lemuel G. Taylor, Captus

Annapolis, March 9.

VOL LEXXII

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

Jonas Green.

HURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

PROPOSAL

FOR PRINTING

he Journals of the Conventi-

ns of the Province of Ma-

ld in the City of Annapolis, in the years 1774, 1775 and 1776.

IF Sofficient encouragement be of-

red, the Subscriber proposes to pub-h, in one volume octavo, the Jour-

of the Conventions of the Province

Maryland in the years 1774, '5 and It is believed that there are not

re than two copies of these Journals wextant; and from the circumstance it they were printed in pamphlet m, and unbound, it may be fairly ucluded that they, too, must in a few

ncluded that they, too, must in a few ars be destroyed by the mere decay time. These Journals are the only

thentic evidence of the Political His-ry of Maryland, during that interes-

ng and unquiet period. Although

aryland, as connected with the asso-ation of Provinces and Colonies, at

at time formed, for mutual protecti-

against the improper assumption of over on the part of the Mother Country, yet none of these works embrace

that may be termed its Domestic and

This part of the history of Mary-ed it should be her pride to hand own to posterity, not only on account f its deep interes, but as a public

tate Record of the voluntary sacrifi

s, daring spirit, and determined re

riod of doubt and dismay.

se proposals.

h River

the Plan

tion, of her citizens, during this

In the confident expectation that the

tizens of Maryland will consider the

oposed publication of sufficient im-rtance to entitle it to their patron-

e, the Subscriber is induced to issue

The Price per Copy, not to ex-

Dr. Benj. Watkins,

Offers his Professional Services to is friends and the public He can lways be found at his mother's Mrs

achel H. Watkins, on the Head of

ommission Business.

Alexander Miller,

No. 8, Light-Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE)

spectfully informs his friends, and public generally, that he continues transact the business of

OMMISSION MERCHANT,

nd devotes his attention principally

Tobacco, Grain and Flour

atters himself that the experience of sarly four years attention to this buners, and his best exertions to give tisfaction, will ensure him the conced support of his old friends, and ye him many new ones.

March 15.

Public Sale.

The Three Brick

Dwelling Houses

CORN HILL STREE!, owned Mrs. Perkins, will be offered at blic Sale On Londay the 2th day

Mir. Perkins, vill of the 4th day blie Sale On Monday the 4th day May next. This property will be id low, and pliberal credit will be lowed purphasers. For particulars ply to Mr. James Wittimson April 19

otice is hereby given,

at the subscriber has obtained from

nat the subscriber has obtained from
corphans court of Anney Arundel
unty, letters of administration with
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of Francis Pascapit, esq. late of
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county of the said estate, are
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It is property than legally au
country of the property of the said of the sai

J. GREEN.

ternal Political History.

ryland,

ice-Three Dollars per annum.

Many vollets of the string of TOTO DE LO LA COMPANION DE LA

ANNAPOLIS, Thursday, May 3, 1827.

Notice.

G. Shaw & Dennis Claude, junior, naving this day formed a partnership, bosiness will be conducted un the Store heretofore occupied by G

March 26, 1827.

SHAW & CLAUDE,

A General Assortment

of Dry Goods, Groceries, Ironmongery, Stationary, Drugs and Medicines, Liverpool & Glass

Ware; Which they offer for sal pon reasonable terma R. C. 317 April 25, 1827. Notice-

The sub-criber being anxious to settle his former business, requests those who are indebted to him, to lose their accounts either by the pay ment of the money, or by April 24. 2 G. Shaw

Chancery Sale.

By virtue of a decree of the cour of chancery, the subscriber will expose to public sale, at Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on Sa turday the 5th day of May next.

A House Lot of Ground,

ON CORN HILL STREET in the aid city, opposite the residence of Henry Hammond, whereof William laylor, sen died seized It is deem ed unnecessary to give a further de scription of the above property, as it is presumed those inclined to pur chase will view the same previous to the sale. Terms of sale, cash to be paid on the day or sale, or on the ra-tification there of On the ratification of the sale, and payment of the pur chase money the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed. Sale to com-

mence at 3 o'clock.

Louis Gassaway, Trustee.

Notice.

The creditors of Abel Joice, of An ne. Arundel county, deceased, are re quired to file their claims, duly authencated, with the register of the chan cery court, within four months from the day of sale 2

Six Cents Reward.

Ran away in February last from the employ of the substituer, living near Brown's Taveror Elk Ridge an apprentice lad named Enoch G Day. about 18 years of age. The above reward will be given for his apprehension, but no sharges paid. Beal Manahan. April 19 3

State of Maryland, sc.

Anne Arundel county Orphans Court,
April 20th 1927.
On application, by petition, of
Rachel Watkins and Benjamin Wat kins, administrators of Nicholas Watkins (of Thos.) late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gizette. THOS. H. HALL,

Reg Wills, A. A. County.

Notice is hereby Given, That the subscribers o Anne Arun del County, have obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county. in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Nicholus Watkins (of Thos.) late of Anne Arundel county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to ex hibit the same, with the vouchers hereof, to the subscribers, at or be fore the 28th day of October nest, they may otherwise by law be ex-cluded from all benefit of the said es-

ate Given under our, hands this 20th day of April 1827.

Rachel Watkins.

Benjamin Watkins.

April 25.

MISCELLANY.

THE SOUND OF THE SEA. hou art sounding on, theu mighty Sea Forever, and the same; The ancient rocks yet ring to the way.

Whose thunders nought can tame. Oh! many a glorious voice is gone

From the rich bowers of earth; And hushed is many a lovely one, Of mournfulness, or mirth. The Dorian flute, that sighed of yore Along thy wave, is still; The harp of Judah peels no more Un Zion's awful hill.

And Memnon's lyre hath lost the That breathed the mystic tone;

And the songs at Rome's high triumph Are with her eagles flown. And mute the Moorish horn, that rang,

O'er stream and mountain free: And the Hymn, the leagued Crusaders Math died in Galilee.

But thou art swelling on, thou Deep! Through many an olden clime. Thy billows anthem, ne'er to sleep, Until the close of time. Thou liftest up thy solenn voice, To every wind and -ky:

And all our Earth's green shores rejoice. In that one harmony. It fills the noontide calm profound, The sunset's heaven of gold; And the still midnight hears the sound, Even as when first it rulled.

Let there be silence, deep and strange, Where crowning cities rose— Thou speak'st of one that doth not

change—
So may our hearts repose!

ITALIAN WOMEN. Since he first crossed to Alps, D: Bres had become a passionate admir er of Italian women. He was struck with their beauty, but he was more He was struck forcibly struck by that grace of mind, that happy mixture of softness and passion, quickness and simplicity, of playfulness and melancholy, which form the peculiar charm of the daugh ters of Italy. Resembling children n some respects, especially in what relates to mental endowments they, in all that is connected with the heart, astonish man by their courage disin terestedness, and self devotion. Bountiful nature has done every thing for them; education but little. passions are allowed to grow in wild luxuriance, but their passions are ge nerally of the softer kind; and no women in the world are more naturally charitable and benevolent than the Italian women. Little inclined to vanity, they are pleased with their conquests for their own sakes: they sel-dom make a display of their power. except towards the persons whom they really wish to captivate, and when once they have him bound in their sil ken fetters, they little care that others should witness their triumph. them it is the heart, and not the mind, that must be satisfied. Hence the mystery, the silence, the apparent dulness, which generally attend Italian courtships. A stranger would hardly suppose in seeing two persons of diffe sexes, sitting apart in company seldom uttering a word to one another, hardly looking toward each other, at least apparently-hardly would a stranthat those two are th warmest and most passionate of lovers. Although seemingly indifferent, they contrive to be so placed as to be constantly in each other's view during the whole evening, and a glance, a slight motion, supply with them the place of the most expressive words of affection or entreaty, of displeasure, or threat or entreaty, of displeasure, or threat ening. The same is often to be ob-served at courch, in the theatres, and at the public walks. This manœu vre is common to noble & plebeians to citizen and peasant. All this may ap-pear dull to a foreigner, but the Itali-ans seem determined to love for them-

About 27 years ago (says a correspondent) I was much afflicted with the gravel, and twice in serious danger, from small stones lodging in the pas sage. I met with a gentleman who had been in my situation, and had got rid of that severe disorder, by sweet-ening his tea with half honey and half sugar. I adopted this remedy, and found it effectual.

selves, and not for the gratification of

After being fully clear of my disease about ten years, I deelined taking honey, and in about 3 months, I had a violent fit of my old complaint, I then

ABORIGINAL CHARACTER AND CUSTOMS The last number of the North American Review contains an ample histor-

ical memoir on the American Indiana, from which the following is an extract:
The employment of the savages by the French and British, and of blood-hounds by the Spaniards, to destroy their enemies, is among the most atro-cious acts, which Christendom has been called to witness. We shall not here ax our own recollection, nor the feelings of our readers. by any recital of the enormities we have seen, or of which we have heard or read. The agination can furnish no aid towards a just conception of these scenes.—
There is nothing more appalling than the reality. The Indians are impelled to war by passions, which acknowledge no controll, and death and desolation are the objects of their military expedi-From infancy, they are taught to inflice cruelties upon their enemies, and to bear with stern fortitude what ever may beful them. They are equal-ly prepared to endure and to torture, and in either situation without the slightest system of human frailty or feeling. They have not only no prin-ciples of religion or morality to represe their passions, but they are urged for round them; by the examples of their fathers, and by the deeds of their com panions. He is the most renowned

and sinks deepest.

There is a horrible institution among one of the tribes, which for some of the tribes which furnishes a powerful illustration of this never tir ng love of vengeance. It is called the Maneating Society, and it is the luty of its associates to devour such prisoners, as are preserved and deli vered to them for that purpose. The members of this society belong to as members of this society particular family, and the dreadful inritance descends to all the children male and female. Its duties canno ne dispensed with, and the sanctions of religion are added to the obligations of immemorial usage. The feast is con secrated a solemn ceremony, at which ne whole tribe is collected. as actors or spectators. The miserable victin is fastened to a stake, and burned at a low fire with all the refinements of cruelty, which savage ingenuity can There is a traditionary ritual, which regulates, with revolting precision, the whole course of procedure at these ceremonies. The institution has latterly declined, but we know those, who have seen and related to us the incidents, which occurred on these oc asions, when white men were sacr fixed and consumed. The chief of the family, and principal member of th society among the Miamies, whose name was White Skin, we have seen, and with feeling of loathing excited b a narrative of his atrocities, amid the

scenes where they occurred. There are but too serious occupati ons, connected with the ordinary busi ness of life, to which an Indian willingly devotes himself. These are war and hunting. Labour is performed ex clusively by the women, and this dis tribution of duties is a marked characteristic of all barbarous nations. Passion for war is fostered and encourage ed by institutions, which are admirbly adapted to make the warrior brave and enterprising. Nothing in the systems of the ancient republics was better devised to stimulate the ardour of And when assembled Greece proclaimed the victor at the Olympic games, and crowned him with the olive wreath, she furnished no more powerful motive for exertion and dis-tinction, than is provided in the institutions of our aborigines. It is the same love of distinction which impels the warrier to tear from the head of the writhing and reeking victim, the bloody trophy of savage victory, and at the next war dance in his distant village, to strike the post, and to recount the atrocities, which, by the aid of the Sag-a-nosh, he has been enabled to commit upon the Tshe-mo ke macn.

An Indian war dance is an important incident in the passing events of a willage. The whole population is as-sembled and a feast provided for all. The warriors are painted and prepared as for battle. A post is firmly plant-ed in the ground, and the singers, the drummers, and other instrumental inusicians, are seated within the circle formed by the dancers and the spectators. The mosic and the dance begin. The warriors exert themselves with great energy. Every muscle is in action, and there is the most perfect concord between the music and their movements. They brandish their weapons with such apparent fary, that fa-tal accidents seem unavoidable. Presently a warrior leaves the circle, and with his tomahawk or osssette strikes hands this renewed my practice of taking honey in my tea, and are now more than 3 the post. The music and dancing accessed ten, and have not fee the last 17 years, has the smallest against the fee outs. London paper.

The music and dancing tests and profound silence course. He then recounts, with a lond voice, his infiliary achievements. He das-

cribes the battles he has fought, the prisoners he has captured, the scalps he has taken. He points to his woodds and produces his trophies. He accompanies his narrative with the actual representation of his exploits, and the nimic engagement, the advance and the refreat, are exhibited to his nation as they really occurred .-- There is no exaggeration, and no misrepresentati-It would be infamous for a warrior to boast of deeds he never performed. If the attempt were made, some one would approach and throw dirt in

his face, saving, I do this to cover your shame. For the first time you see an enemy you will tremble. But such an indignity is rarely necessary, and as the war parties generally contain ma-ny individuals, the character and conduct of every warrior are well known Shouts of applause accompany the narration, proportioned in duration and intensity to the interest it excites. His station in the circle is then resumed till it is interrupted in a similar man-

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

The Philadelpha papers publish the annexed account of the loss of the schooner Horatio, of that port, commanded by Captain Lemuel Doughty, whose narrative of his own suffering and that of the unfortunate crew, all of whom perished, will be read with much interest.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HORATIO. Captain John Lombard will please have the following account published of the loss of the schooner Horatio, from Philadelphia for Port au Prince, on the 5th of March, 1827, at 5 P. M. in latitude 33. N. longitude 72, 50.

the pilot, having a favourable breeze from N. N. E and steering S. S. E. Continued fine weather until Sunday morning, when the wind increased so rapidly and the sea arose so as to break over, but with little damage. In the meantime the pumps were kept going; about sun set, it increased to a gale. we took in all sail, except the balance reefed foresail, which we scuided under, endeavouring to get through the Gulf Stream before the sea increased too dangerous; she laboured very much and making water as fast as it could be pumped out. We scudded all that night, and every body on deck attending to the pumps, and safety of the ves-sel. On Monday morning the 5th, as the day broke, the gale increased to a hurricane, shifting the wind from N. N. E. to N. E. at intervals attended with constant rain and hail. The sea arose in heavy masses and very irregular; about 8 A. M. was struck with a heavy sea, which carried away several stauncheons, quarter hoards, and some of the plank snears. Finding it rather dangerous to run, at 10 A.M. lay her to under part of the foresail; by this time both pumps were going to keep her free, and all hands employed securing things about the deck.

At meridian, the storm increased foretopsail and flying jib from their lashings; at 4 P. M. while the mate. [Mr. Henry Rownds.] and the people were lashing the long boat, a heavy sea struck her in the waist, and washed the mate overboard and all hands to leeward; we endeavoured to save him by heaving out ropes, but could not, he drifted to windward, and sunk to rise no more! Store in all the water casks and have the lumber off the decks so as to lighten her; took in the fore sail and set part of the balanced reef-ed mainsail. Which kept her closer to the sea; at 5 P. M. while in the cabin shifting myself, a powerful sea struck her and lay her on her beam ends; l succeeded in gaining the deck as the water rushed over me; three of the crew and myself got into the weather main chains, which was the larboard, and lashed ourselves; one man was drowned in the forecastle.

By this time she was full of water. and driving with head to wind; both masts being under water, we cut away the lanyards without effect; the sea at every roll making a breach over our heads sometimes washing us down her bottom. At about midnight the cook, who was next to me, got washed from his lashings. I held him by the arm & tried to secure him, but another seinmediately followed, and wrenched him from my powerless grasp; he sunk without a struggle; all the hatches were burst open, and the cargo floating out at every avenue. The scene was truly awful, too much to be pictured, the countainous sea, the clash of waves dashing the broken spars and frag-ments of the wreck over and around us, but the three miserable beings ashed to the unsheltered side, beseed ing the mercy of heaven in piteous agony and suing fur, that dissolution which must inevitably take place; but half clothed, the bleak wind, and con-

stant breaking of the mercless waves over us, almost suffice ted but breath with the frequent draught we inhaled, shivering and benumbed with the tashshivering and benumbed with the samings that bound us; at this collect and wretched crisis, without one reminant of hope to rest upon; contemplating on our fellow to opanions who were so suddenly swallowed in the yawing gulf, and that dark abyes presenting its angry frown, left no hope, no resource but inevitable desth; and death seemed a granting near that would release. ed a guardian angel that would release

us from our sufferings.
At about 4 v. M. on Tuesday, the two young men appeared deranged, and talked of going on shore, to get something to ear and drink; it was with great persuasion I prevailed on them from casting off their lashings. Their imaginations became so heated, that at length no remonstrance of could avail; they loosed themselves, their impatience become so vivid; a heavy sea came over. I held them awhiles they became alarmed and tried to relash themselves, when another greater sea rushed over carrying them with it; they cried to me for a rupe, a-ias! I had none! What I had to spare I threw to them; they grasped, but could not reach; a mournful cry escaped them, the struggle for life was but short; their efforts soon overcame them; and their bodies floated motionless all around the bows, out of my sight for evermore.

Now indeed the full weight of agony bore me down. I had neither ideas nor reflections, but submissively awaiting the same fate that befol my comong the same late that bereing com-panions; I continued my unpleasant situation in a grave like attitude, with-out a gleam of hope or wish for altera-tion; while my fixed eyes were glaring on the tumuft of the crashing waves. nv attention was aroused by an object which stimulated me to thought, and from that thought my mind became animated with a hope, a hope of rescue. The object was the mainmast, which had become loosened from the vessel, and the hull appeared to right little; another cheering ray of daylight broke upon me, gave me fuller hopes, and when the sun arose I got on the quarter deck, where I lashed

But even this respice from suffering only gave me more acute reflections, for here a lingering feverish death awaited and hunted my restless mind; none but the Providence of God could on this desert ocean release me; to his care I resigned my soul and body; for two more loghts I remained lashed to the stern of the wreck with a small piece of tarpaulin to cover me from the breaking waves. On the morning of the 8th of March, as the sun ar me, I descried a welcome sail, standing for me. I raised a flag, the vessel came down; they lowered the boat and took me on board the brig Lawson, Capt. John Lombard, of Hallowell, from Baltimore for New-Orleans, and by his kind, humane and gentlemanly treatment. I was enabled to recover. For 70 hours, I had neither to eat nor deink. 70 hours, I had neither to eat nor deind LEMUEL DOUGHTY.

MODE OF DISPERSING LO-CUSTS.

We traversed the grand steppe or desert of Astrakham for two days .-On the evening of the first of August, we arrived at a Russian village, which was surrounded by a considerable tract of well cultivated land. While changing horses. I witnessed what was to me a very curious sight—a vast flight of locusts, extending fifteen miles, suddenly made their appearance from the east, and came in a huge phalanx to attack the crops. In an instant every villager was on the road to his own field. Some took dogs, others were on horseback, and others ran shouting and clapping their hands all the way, the inhal tants finding from experience, that the locusts very much dislike noise. My fellow traveller told me, that in the colony of Karass, when the locusts came in sight, not only all the inhabitants, but the military turn out, and endeavour to drive them off by drums and lifes, and a perpetual discharge of inusquetry. The enemy, thus repulsed, make a speedy retreat, a id commit their depredations on the land of those who are less on the alert to resist them .- Keppel's Jour. Irom India to England.

TO FARMERS.-Snak seed corn in a solution of Glauber's Salts, and it will come up three or four days sooner than if planted in its natural state, and neither worms nor fowis, nor birds, will molest it. The discovery was made by accident last year, by a farmer in Massachusetta, who supposed the salts used were nitre. Not a hill the salts used were nitre. It is a his of two acres planted with seed thus prepared, was touched, while at least half of the adjoining field, planted at the same time, was destroyed.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

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ffice Coun fieri nbrill r Anlirect

en in v the napo id nee bid.

nce at dford. shff.